

# Final Report

## Muhong Tibetan Village Greenhouse Project



### Summary

**What?:** 6 greenhouses

**Where?:** Muhong རམག་དཔོན, 木洪 Tibetan Village, Daowei Township རྫོསྒྲིས་ཁང་།, 道伟乡,  
Xunhua ཡ་ཇེ, 循化 Salar Autonomous County, Haidong Region མཚོ་གར་ས་ཁུལ།, 海东地  
区, Qinghai Province མཚོ་སྔན་ཞིང་ཆེན, 青海省

**Beneficiaries?:** 65 households/ 377 people

**Donor?:** German Embassy in Beijing

**Total Cost?:** 78,400 RMB

- **Donor's Contribution:** 64,400 RMB
- **Local Contribution:** 14,000 RMB

**Project Implement Agency:** Friends of Rural Community Development

*Friends of Rural Community Development  
October 21, 2008*



## Photographs



**10 days after seeds were planted.**



**Different vegetables were planted in each greenhouse**





**Outside the greenhouses.**







**Villagers plant seed with guidance from a horticulturalist.**





**Straw curtains to cover the roof.**





Examples of seed planted.



Villagers build thick walls for the greenhouses.



**0.8m thick walls.**







**The greenhouse, ready for placing metal bars and plastic covers.**



**Greenhouse door.**



Dear German Embassy,

Thank you for your generous contribution to this Tibetan village which has provided, with the local contribution, the village to have six greenhouses to produce vegetables for self-consumption and to sell to increase family income. Villagers are optimistic about benefits from the greenhouses funded by the German Embassy and the sustainability of the greenhouses to improve living conditions. Mr. Lalang Tar ལ་ལང་ཏར་ said, “We never considered having greenhouses as a way to earn cash income. Instead, we left the village to earn seasonal income. With village greenhouses, we can make income locally.” Ms. Zhoumo རྩུམ་མོ་ said, “Before we had to go seven kilometers to a small town to buy vegetables. That was time consuming and costly because we had to pay for a taxi or use our own motorcycle. Now we have our own greenhouses that produce vegetables and we can sell extra vegetable on the market to make additional income.”

These greenhouses are the first greenhouses in the local Tibetan community, and thus a model for other villages in how to make money while staying in the village.

During project implementation, villagers participated in the project plan, purchasing materials, and building the greenhouse walls. A village project committee led by two village leaders actively bridged between the villagers and the implementing agency, Friends of Rural Community Development. Representatives of the latter frequently visited the village to check project progress and greenhouse quality and discuss any concerns that arisen.

The stakeholders are satisfied with the project result and optimistic about the impact of the project on local people’s lives.

Sincere thanks.

Lijia ལྷ་ཁྱེ།



# Project Activity Report

## Project Basic Information:

- 1. Name of the Project:** Tibetan Village Greenhouses to Increase Family Income
- 2. Location of the Project:** Muhong Tibetan Village, Daowei Township, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province, China
- 3. Implementing Agency:** Friends of Rural Community Development (FRCD)

**Contact:** Mr. Lijia

**E-mail:** [sljia@gmail.com](mailto:sljia@gmail.com)

**Tel:** 0971 - 8810356

- 4. Project costs:** 78,400 RMB

**German Embassy Contribution:** 64,400 RMB

**Local Contribution:** 14,000 RMB

- 5. Project Duration:** 11 March-30 October 2008

## Project background:

### **1. Project objectives and background**

Financial support from the German Embassy in Beijing in tandem with FRCD and local village partners, made this project a success. The German contribution was used for materials while villagers contributed labor and time. Village households were divided into six groups to build six greenhouses. Each group is responsible for one greenhouse. Greenhouses vary in size (210 m<sup>2</sup>, 240 m<sup>2</sup>, 280 m<sup>2</sup>) based on land availability. Villagers actively participated in all project activities during project implementation.

The project was implemented to improve villagers' income, to provide self-employment opportunities, improve villagers' diet and health, and generally introduce greenhouse management and technology to other rural Tibetan villages with consequent benefits in the area.

### **2. Project management system**

The project was managed as follows:

- a). FRCD designed and planned project activities with the village project committee, and supervised project implementation progress and work quality.
- b) The village project committee organized villagers to participate in project work and linked between FRCD and villagers. The project committee purchased all the necessary materials under supervision from FRCD.

### **3. Beneficiaries**

The project benefited sixty-three households/ 377 Tibetan villagers.



## **Project implementation:**

### **1. Project activities and achievements (2008)**

**11 March** The project agreement was signed with the German Embassy in Beijing.

**20 March** Villagers were informed that the project was funded by the German Embassy.

**1 April** Villagers met to discuss project start date and detailed plans. Villagers agreed to start the project in July and divided the village into six groups to implement and manage the project effectively.

**5 April** The village project committee and FRCD signed an agreement to clarify responsibility. Both the parties were clear about work duties.

**10 July** FRCD met with the project committee and to update the project plan. The villagers were ready to start project activities.

**12 July – 21 August 21** Villagers built adobe greenhouse walls with supervision from horticulturalists.

**August – September** Materials were purchased in Xining and local markets under FRCD supervision and delivered to the project site.

**8-10 October** Trained horticulturalists demonstrated to villagers how to plant vegetable seeds properly, taught greenhouse management skills, and provided other relevant practical information. Consequently, villagers better understood how greenhouse management.

**15 October** The project was completed and evaluated by the village project committee. Villagers were satisfied with project results and optimistic about project results.

**20 October** FRCD members visited the village to evaluate the project.

**21 October** FRCD worked on the project final report to give a clear picture of project implementation and its results to the German Embassy in Beijing.

### **2. Problems and challenges**

The original plan called for starting the project in April. However, villagers later asked to start from July in order to leave the village to earn season cash income. Consequently, the village project committee and FRCD delayed the starting until July.



### 3. Project impact (Compare before and after project)

Pre-Project	Post-Project
There were no greenhouses in the village.	There are six greenhouses in the village.
Purchasing vegetables took time because of the distance to the markets and vegetables were expensive.	Village vegetable production will translate into a healthier diet, better health, less money spent on vegetables, and saved time.
Villagers lacked greenhouses and consequent income greenhouse vegetable production could generate.	Villagers will sell greenhouse-produced vegetables in local markets to generate family income, meaning fewer villages need to search for seasonal cash income outside the village.
Villagers lacked skills and knowledge of vegetable production.	Villagers learned skills and knowledge in growing vegetables and in greenhouse construction.
Village women concentrated on housework and rarely went to market.	Village women and girls are very much engaged in greenhouse vegetable production and sale on the local market. This will lead to better social position for village females.
FRCD members had little knowledge about greenhouse management and vegetable production.	FRCD members learned how to manage greenhouse projects and vegetable production.

# Financial Report

**Total project cost:** 78,400 RMB

- **Local Contribution:** 14,000 RMB
  - Villagers built greenhouse enclosing walls, leveled the ground inside the greenhouses, and did other related labor work. The value of the villagers' labor may be evaluated at 12,000 RMB.
  - FRCD paid the expert 2,000 RMB.
- **Donor's Contribution:** 64,400 RMB

## Actual Expenses from Donor's Contribution

Receipt No.	2008	Item	Description	Unit Cost RMB	Total Cost RMB
1	3 Aug	Ropes	To roll up and down straw curtain	210 ropes x 10	2,100
2	20 Aug	Doors	Double doors for the greenhouses	6 double doors x 200	1,200
3	27 Aug	Plastic cover & water pipe	6 rolls of plastic cover; 6 rolls of water pipe	6 x 1200 = 7,200; 6 x 120 = 720	7,920
4	19 Sep	Straw curtain	150 sheets of straw curtain	150 x 50	7,500
5	21 Aug	Sand	15 m <sup>3</sup> of sand	150 x 40	600
6	25 Aug	Fertilizer & seeds	6 sacks of fertilizer; 100 bags of vegetable seeds	6 x 250 = 1,500; 100 x 2 = 200	1,700
7	19 Sep	Iron bars & wire	380 iron bars; 15 rolls of wire	380 x 95 = 36,100; 15 x 120 = 1,800	37,900
8	19 Sep	Cement	4 tons of cement	4 x 540	2,160
9	19 Sep	Transport	Two times--Xining 西宁 to Muhong Village	2 x 1,500	3,000
10	1 Oct	Taxi & food	Visiting other greenhouses for field study		320
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>64,400</b>



# Receipts

①

绳子 210x10=2100

计 2100.00

2008年8月3日

综合门市部

②

**收款收据** NO: 0088395

08年8月20日 交款单位: 本洪村

名 称	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额				备 注
				十	千	百	元	
小 门	扇	6	200	1	2	0	0	
合计人民币 (大写)				拾	万	零	千	零

主管: 会计: 收款人: 马阿峰

③

**收款收据** NO: 0029008

交款方: 本洪 日期: 08年8月27日

品 名	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额				备 注
				十	千	百	元	
北京华泰塑料	卷	6	1200	7	2	0	0	
牛角管	卷	6	120	7	2	0	0	
合计人民币 (大写)				拾	万	零	千	零

收款方 (盖章): 开票人: 收款人:

**收 据**      No 0003441 (4)

2008年9月19日

交款单位: 木洪村	收款方式: 现金	
人民币(大写): 柒仟伍佰圆整	¥	
收款事由: 购草毯 150x50=7500		

主管: 杨星魁      出纳: 杨星魁      记账: 杨星魁      审核: 杨星魁

二 收 据

**收款收据**      0027535 (5)

客户名称: 木洪      2008年9月21日

项 目	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额					备 注	
				万	千	百	十	元		角
组 西	件	150	40	¥	6	0	0			清水
金王手										20
合 计 (大写): 拾 万 仟 佰 元 角 分										

主管:      会计:      收款人:

第二联 客 户

**收款收据**      No 0098336 (6)

2008年9月25日      交款单位: 木洪村

名 称	单 位	数 量	单 价	金 额					备 注	
				十	万	千	百	十		元
袋 6	袋	6	2500	¥	1	5	0	0		
袋 100	袋	100	2000	¥	2	0	0			
合 计 人民币 (大写): 拾 万 仟 佰 元 角 分										

主管:      会计:      收款人:

② 收 据



**收 据** No 0045994 (7)

入帐日期 2008年9月19日

交款单位 <u>木洪村</u>	收款方式 <u>现金</u>
人民币(大写) <u>叁仟柒佰玖拾圆整</u>	37900
收款事由 <u>购买钢管和铁丝</u>	(2803 × 95元 = 266100元) (156 × 120元 = 18720元)

① 存根(黑) ② 收据(红)

单位	财会	记	出	审	经
盖章	主管	帐	纳	核	办

**收 据** (8)

2008年 9月 19日 0637320

交款单位 <u>木洪村</u>	收款方式 <u>现金</u>
人民币(大写) <u>贰仟壹佰陆拾圆整</u>	2160
收款事由 <u>购买水)后 4吨</u>	

第一联：存根

单位	财会	记	出	年	月	日
盖章	主管	帐	纳	审	核	经

收据 (9)

今收到从西宁至循化县木洪村拉运温室项目材料的费用共计叁仟圆整(3000元)。

附：拉运两趟，每趟运费为1500元，共计3000元。车号：青A-14048

收款人： 韩  
收款日期： 2008年9月19日

## #10: Taxi and Food (total = 320RMB)

青海省定额专用发票(刮奖)

发票代码 263010770705  
发票号码 00065764

密码

壹佰元 ¥: ~~100.00~~ 200元

开票日期 年 月 日 收款单位(盖章有效)

food

奖区

1. 刮开奖区覆盖层后显示中奖金额或“纳税光荣”。  
2. 告知事项: 中奖后, 在兑奖前不得将发票联和兑奖联撕开。否则, 不予以办理兑奖手续。

发票代码 263010770705  
发票号码 00065764

本发票适用于市内以下行业: 餐饮业、娱乐业(歌舞厅、舞厅、卡拉OK歌舞厅、音乐茶座、台球、高尔夫球、保龄球场、游艺场、夜总会、酒吧、网吧等)、旅游业、住宿业、其他服务业(沐浴、理发、美容、美发、洗染、照相、复印、装订、打字、印刷、计算、测试、烘焙、化验、录音、录像、复印、晒图、设计、制图、测绘、勘探、打包、咨询等)、行李费等。

票专用章

263010614045  
QN No 00068232  
青海省出租汽车定额发票

伍圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日

263010614045  
QN No 00068230  
青海省出租汽车定额发票

伍圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日

263010615045  
QN No 04669658  
青海省出租汽车定额发票

壹拾圆

未加盖用票单位财务章或发票专用章无效

年 月 日





# **ORIGINAL PROPOSAL**



Botschaft  
der Bundesrepublik Deutschland  
Peking  
Embassy  
of the Federal Republic of Germany

**Questionnaire for applying funds for small scale projects at the German Embassy Beijing**

1. **Name of the project ?** Greenhouse for Impoverished Tibetan Village to Increase Family Income
2. **Who is applying for the funding? (Name, contact person, address, telephone, fax, e-mail)**

Implementing Agency: Friends of Rural Community Development in Qinghai (FRCD)

Contact information:

Contact persons	First Contact		Second Contact
	Name	Mr. Lijia	Mr. Cairang Ben
	Position	Director	Secretary
	Tel	13997148532	0971-3937329
	E-mail	<a href="mailto:slijia@gmail.com">slijia@gmail.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:simonlijia@yahoo.com.cn">simonlijia@yahoo.com.cn</a>	<a href="mailto:cairangben@163.com">cairangben@163.com</a>

3. **Who is responsible for carrying out the project? (Name, contact person, address, phone, fax, e-mail)**

FRCD will be responsible for carrying out project activities. *Contact information is same as above.*

4. **Where is the project located ? (Information regarding the province, region, population, etc.)**

This project will be located in Muhong Tibetan Village, Daowei Tibetan Township, Xunhua Salar Autonomous County, Haidong Region, Qinghai Province, China.

5. **Does the (local) government agree with the project?**

Yes. The local government encourages FRCD to do development projects for local people to improve their living conditions and facilitate local people to step out from poverty. Xunhua County Agriculture Bureau will provide technical support for the villagers if the project is realized.

6. **What is the goal of the project ? ( detailed description of the project)**

**1). Goals of the project:**

- To increase villagers' income which will lead villagers to step out from poverty by building five greenhouses
- To provide opportunities for villagers to employ themselves locally by working in the greenhouses and selling products from the greenhouses in local markets
- To improve the diet and health conditions of villagers by growing vegetables for self-consumption.
- To introduce greenhouse management and technology to other rural Tibetan villages in this area by

building the new greenhouses and conducting related training

- To improve village women's social position by supporting them to engage growing and selling vegetables at the local market.

## 2). Beneficiaries:

- 65 households with 377 people. All the beneficiaries are Tibetans.

## 3). Implications for women:

This project will positively impact women's status in the village, because they will be involved in growing and selling vegetables, thus providing extra cash income and a more anchored role in Tibetan society. We will ensure that half of the direct beneficiaries (trainees) are women. We will give priority to women attending training sessions in greenhouse technology. In addition, if this project is realized, it will allow parents to be essentially locally self-employed, and thus able to stay at home. Consequently, more village girls will have the opportunity to enter school because their parents are at home and able to do needed housework.

## 7. What are the expected costs of this project? (detailed budget proposal for entire project)

<i>Item/Type of Activity</i>	<i>Details</i>	<i>Requested funds RMB</i>	<i>Committed Local Contribution RMB</i>	<i>Sub-total RMB</i>
Cement	20 T X 290 RMB	5,800	0	5,800
Stones	80 m <sup>3</sup> X 20 RMB/m <sup>3</sup>	1,600	0	1,600
Sand	80 m <sup>3</sup> X 30 RMB/m <sup>3</sup>	2,400	0	2,400
Bamboo curtains		6,000	0	6,000
Iron wire		1,500	0	1,500
Wood between beams and rafters		6,000	0	6,000
Rafters		10,000	0	10,000
Plastic		7,000	0	7,000
Angle iron		5,000	0	5,000
Metal door	10 x 200 RMB	2,000	0	2,000
Bolts and nuts		1,200	0	1,200
Angle iron welding		1,400	0	1,400
Straw curtain		6,000	0	6,000
Water pipe		1,500	0	1,500
Transportation fee		5,000	0	5,000
Field study (Visit other successful greenhouses)	20 villagers x 3 days x 20RMB/day	1,200	0	1,200
Seeds		2,000	0	2,000
Enclosing walls for the greenhouse	5days x 50 villagers	0	7500	7,500
Other part of Labor	10 x 50 villagers	0	15,000	15,000
Trainer/consultant's salary	2 people X 60 days X 30 RMB/day	3,600	0	3,600
Total		69,200	22,500	91,700



**7. What will be the contribution of the local population?**

The villagers will provide labour to build the greenhouses at a value of 22,500RMB as mentioned above.

**9. What is the expected timeframe for this project ?**

June-November 2008

**10. Who will be responsible for the sustainability of this project?**

Villagers under the the implementing agency's supervision. FRCD will visit the village to check the new greenhouses and its output periodically, and discussions will be held with the villagers about their problems and needs to manage the greenhouses. Experts will be invited when help is needed. Periodic training will be held to enhance villagers' knowledge about greenhouse management. Villagers will repair the greenhouse walls and other facilities when necessary.

**11. Are resulting costs expected ?**

Yes, such small costs as changing plastic sheet greenhouse covers, which will be covered by vegetable sales.

**12. Are other donors/ organizations involved? No.**

**13. Additional information:**

**1) Brief introduction of the target village:**

Daowei Township is in the east part of Xunhua County, which is in the east section of Qinghai Province. The township is comprised of twenty-seven villages with a population of 12,000 people. Tibetans are the majority population in the township; there are also Salar and Han Chinese residents. Elevation of this area is 2,600-2,800 meters above sea level. Because of the geographic position of the township, township residents engage in both farming and livestock rearing.

Muhong Village is in the mountains in the west of Daowei Township, thirteen kilometers from the township seat. The village has sixty-five households/ 377 people.

**Income:** Young men and older boys earn cash by doing construction work outside the village area in summer and by digging caterpillar fungus (a medicinal herb) in distant areas. Increasingly, women leave the village to do paid work in summer, leaving older villagers at home to manage the fields, housework, and children. They also sell butter, yak hair, and a few head of livestock to earn cash. Average village cash income is approximately 150-250 RMB/person/year.

**Agriculture:** This village has cultivated lands with poor soil quality. Main crops are wheat, which people use for self-consumption (bread, noodles). Other crops include barley, rape, potatoes, and beans. Agriculture here is a dodgy proposition owing to hailstorms and drought, resulting in some villagers finding it difficult to feed themselves.

**Education:** The village has a primary school with two grades, fourteen children, and one teacher. Enrollment is low because parents require children to stay at home to care for livestock. Historically, the idea has been that schooling is of little value, especially for females, which explains the locally high rates of illiteracy, and consequent difficulties faced when locals leave the village to look for seasonal cash-paying work.

### **1). Organizational Capacity**

FRCD has been successfully engaged in community development since 2006. The director of the organization, Mr. Lijia, has been involved in community development since 2002 with Dr. Kevin Stuart (Qinghai Normal University) and has implemented more than fifteen projects, with a value of more than four million RMB. Some of his projects are at <http://www.thdl.org/community/commdev.html>